

# THE WAR CRY.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

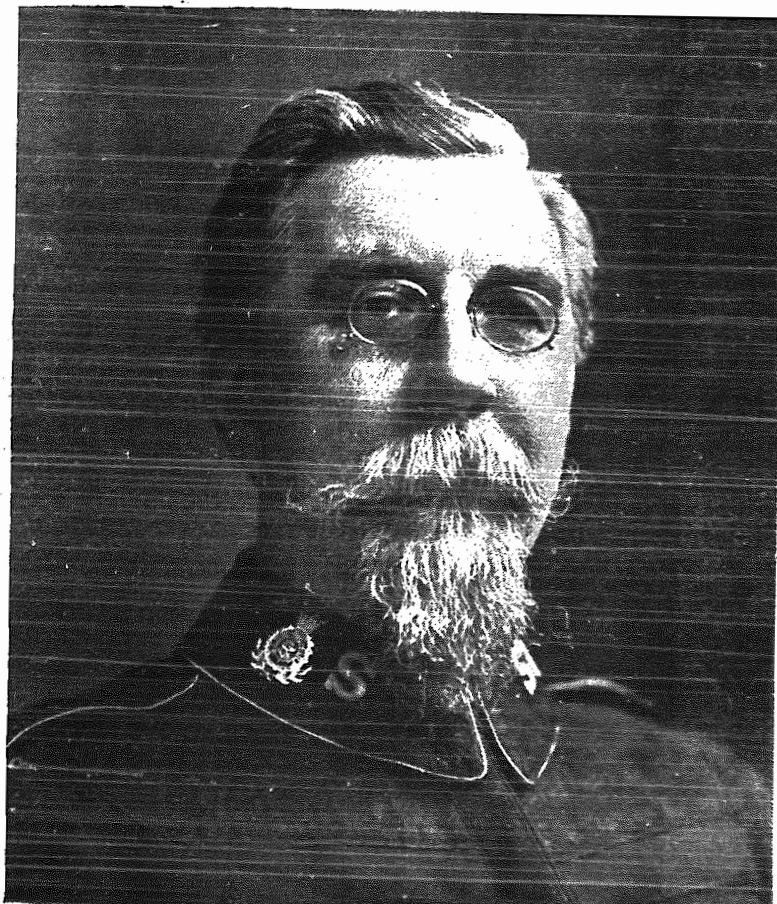
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WILLIAM BOOTH,  
General

TORONTO APRIL 5, 1910.

THOMAS H. COOMBS,  
Commissioner

Price, 5 Cents.



COMMISSIONER HOWARD, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY,

WHO RECENTLY PAID A VISIT TO TORONTO.

(See page 9.)



# Woman's Work for Woman.

By F. A. MCKENZIE.

**FIND** it far more difficult to write about the Social Work of The Salvation Army among women than on that dealing with men. It is not that there is less to write about, for there is more. But work among women has to be done differently and far more quietly. It requires, I believe, far tact and patience. The best of it has to be carried on under a of secrecy. No one can know about the most fruitful operations e the women benefited and the workers themselves.

I was much struck with this in my first talk with Commissioner , the Officer who, under Mrs. Booth, controls the whole of the Wo-  
man's Social Work. "I am very glad for you to see everything you  
told me," she told me. "Go where you wish, and everyone will give you  
the information they can. But please do not treat our women as  
to be dissected and described. They are not 'cases'; they are our  
ers, whom we are trying to help, and I would not have anything said,  
er any circumstances, that might cause one of them any pain or  
able afterwards."

I admired the Commissioner for saying this. I have a shrewd sus-  
icion that, if it were not for the necessity of informing the public of  
hat is being done in order to secure needed aid, she and her comrades  
ould throw a cloak of pitiful oblivion over all their task, do their  
ork in secret, and let no man know what they were at.

## transformed by Army Sisters.

It is fortunate that they cannot, for this Women's Work makes one  
the most remarkable stories of successful endeavour. The whole  
spirit of one branch of philanthropy has been changed through it.

I can best illustrate what I mean by a story told me by a well-  
known evangelist. "We had a home for fallen women in our district,"  
he said. "We kept it on for some time but the results were not satis-  
factory. Finally, we asked The Salvation Army to take it over. This  
was done, and the improvement was amazing. The place was trans-  
formed."

"How was that?" I asked.

"The tone of the place was one of patronage to sisterliness. Our  
ng matron and her assistants were very good and plous women, but  
had looked on the inmates as beings apart. They were 'fallen' women,  
who had to redeem themselves. That was the more or less conscious  
spirit. Now, when The Army Sisters came, all this was swept away.  
No more was heard of the 'fallen.' It was sister dealing with sister.  
One would see these Army Officers, many of them ladies by birth and in-  
dust, mingling all the time with the girls, as friend with friend eat-  
ing with them, praying by their bedside, sleeping in the same room.  
There was not a touch of patronage or condescension, there were no  
reproaches, and I heard no preaching at them for their past sins. The  
isters came with a message of love and hope. It was a tremendous  
change."

## Rise and Progress of the Work.

What I have seen in other parts convinces me that my friend's re-  
marks do not apply alone to the Home; they tell of the spirit in them  
all.

The Women's Social Work began very humbly, and in a small way.  
About a quarter of a century ago, one Soldier in the Whitechapel Corps  
of The Salvation Army, a married woman, showing special interest in the  
miserable girls hanging about the East End streets. The woman  
herself lived in one of the most wretched of Spitalfields streets. She  
had courage and hope. She begged the chiefs of The Army to help her,  
and she took the girls in distress and trouble into her home.

Others came to her aid, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Miss Sapsorth, and  
more. Gradually the work extended. The pioneer campaigners will ad-  
mit, if you ask them, that they were woefully ignorant when they started.  
At the beginning, the organized, systematic, overpowering vice of Lon-  
don was unknown to them. They started to plumb its depths, and  
recoiled appalled. Then they went forward again. About this time Mr.  
Stead published his world-arousing articles on "The Maiden Tribute."  
Mr. Bramwell Booth was a prominent figure in the fiery campaign that  
followed. As a result, many young women, desiring to rise from the  
depths, appealed to The Salvation Army. Something had to be done for  
them. The outcome of that something may he seen to-day in the Women's  
Social Work, with its Homes scattered over the country, its Slum  
lasse, working amid the depths of poverty, its midnight work in Plea-  
dably, and its "ever open door" for those who would start in life anew.  
It has its Shelters for women who are paying their way in life by the  
poorest forms of employment, its Hospitals for maternity cases, its In-  
stitute Refuges, and its Knitting Home for difficult girls. Its motto  
seems to be, "Wherever woman is in need, trouble, or temptation, we  
will be there."

One of the most interesting  
branches of this movement is the

Training Home for Women Workers at Clapton. The workers, who are drawn from every class of society, are here given a year of hard teaching. The first lesson indicated is to sacrifice self. "If you have any personal ambitions left," they are told, "you must sacrifice them, or you had better go out of this work. Your only hope in dealing with the women you have to work amongst is by proving to them by your daily lives that no personal ambitions, no hope of profit, nothing of the kind influences you. They must see that you are giving yourselves willingly for them. That will be one weapon over them."

This is not an easy lesson to learn. Other lessons come after it of a very prosaic character. The would-be Officer is given courses in cutting out garments, in cooking, in laundry work, and the like. The girl who comes with her head in the clouds is pulled sharply to earth by practical instruction in serving a meal for a number of people, so that all will be served to the best advantage, in the least time, and in the most palatable and economical way. The vast majority of the candidates quickly recognize the necessity of such knowledge and discipline. Here and there one hesitates. "Why should I toll over this fine ironing?" one Cadet asked. "Can I not raise women without this?" "You have to learn it thoroughly, so that you can teach them to earn their living by it."

"I like Spiritual work," said another. "Why should I learn to scrub a floor?" Her teacher took the brush away. "Certainly, if you do not feel the scrubbing to be Spiritual work, you ought not to do it."

This is a very hard level, and none but the soul that has risen above self can attain to it. The woman who successfully passes through the course must have a very real spirituality, and by her training she acquires the highest practical efficiency. She comes out from it, no sensualist, and no dreamer, but one who knows what she is aiming at, and how to reach her aim. She is taught how to deal with women as they are, she is warned of the pitfalls and the problems that will face her, and she is given the combined experience of hundreds of successful workers who have gone before. Then she is sent off, maybe to a London slum, a noisy street in Glasgow, or to a strange land at the end of the earth, to save her sisters.

## How the Fallen are Dealt with.

One part of this training consists of residence in a Slum Citadel. A band of women live together, under an experienced Officer, and spend their days visiting the poorest, nursing the sick, washing the neglected, cleaning homes helping children, praying, scrubbing floors, teaching a mother how to nurse her baby, stepping in between a drunken father and his children, or going into a public-house to speak a word for Jesus Christ.

How are the women who have fallen dealt with? It is not always their own fault that they have stumbled; even where it was, they often had terrible temptations. When they come to The Army to help them their physical wants have to be attended to, and care has to be taken to guard the rights of their children. The responsibility for the child must always be left to the parents, and The Army never relieves them of it. When an unmarried woman, soon to be a mother, comes for aid, she is asked to tell the name of the father. This is often a terrible struggle, for some of the most generous and noblest instincts in the woman's nature lead her to protect the man. She is reasoned with. It is pointed out to her that for the sake of the child she must, in order that the child may receive the father's aid, and in the end she does.

A Hospital is provided for these mothers, a Hospital where the ill of body and of soul are equally cared for. Many and many a woman comes in hard, unrepentant, bitter. Few leave in this mood. They are seized hold of at the most impressionable moment in their womanhood, and seized for good. They are shown how they can readjust their lives, and rise above their fall, and many of them do.

## The Army Detective's Work.

When the baby is born a detective is put on the track of the father. Two such Officers are kept constantly engaged. Before I knew their work better, I imagined them to be mere instruments of vengeance against the man. I know differently now. I had a long talk with one of them, and he told me of his work. He is an old officer of the Metropolitan Police, with a splendid record. Two of his children are Officers of The Salvation Army. When he retired at the end of his service The Army asked him if he would come and help it. He came.

His work is to find the man who is the father of the child. The matter is not done by correspondence, but by personal visit, if it is at the other end of the kingdom. The father is asked to acknowledge his paternity, and to help in the support of his own son. A document is presented to him, properly drawn up, by which he promises to allow the mother so much a week until the child is of a reasonable age. The exact amount depends on the father's

## BANDMASTER HARRIS.

A Biographical Sketch.



Bandmaster and Mrs. Harris, of Ottawa I. Corps.

When a boy in short pants, Jimmy Harris had a great love for fishing in a creek that ran near his home. As Bandmaster of a Canadian Salvation Army Band, he still has the love for fishing, that is, in prayer meetings.

Jimmy was one of a family of ten children, who, bereaved of their parents when the eldest child was only just in his teens, were scattered far and wide. Jimmy went to work on a farm. There he learned some of the ways of the world from the farm hands, with whom he also quite frequently appeared at concerts in small towns.

After two years in the country, he went to a town to work in a mine. In this town he saw The Salvation Army. They were singing, "We are out on the ocean sailing," a song which took hold of Jim Harris. He went to the Army Hall, but hesitated to enter. Captain Andrews came along just then, and taking him by the legs, carried him aloft into the Hall. He went to the penitent-form and got converted. A comrade walked a mile and a half to work with him the next morning, and gave him some counsel, which helped him for many a day afterwards.

He began to sell War Crys among the miners, and with the assistance of a brother, who also got converted, disposed of 144 copies every week. It was only three days after conversion that he began to toot an instrument—one of the twelve which the Corps had just purchased for the sum of \$9.00! Jim's horn had already been in use for about thirty years. It might have done good service as a scive, or a coddler, for when one day Jim soured the brassing in water, he discovered that he had washed soap rag, etc., from about a hundred holes.

However, James got over all his difficulties, and after serving a short time as Band-Sergeant, was appointed Bandmaster over nineteen Bands-men. At the end of eighteen years service in the Old Land, he came to Canada and settled in Ottawa, where he again took up the baton, which he has now wielded in the Imperial City for three years. He has twenty blood and fire Bandsmen under his direction.

To say that Mrs. Harris is a thorough Salvationist is only giving her a portion of the credit due to her. She is a real help to the Bandmaster, and ever ready to sacrifice and sink any personal interest in order that the Band and Corps may have the service of her husband.

Bandmaster Harris is at present studying theory and harmony, and giving his men the benefit of his course of instruction in one way or another. God bless Ottawa, its Band, and Bandmaster.

Winnipeg No. III. Band now has fourteen players, who play creditably from No. 2 Bang Book. The men are arranging for greater uniformity in uniforms for this summer.

Muntville Band is being led on by Band-Sergeant Stanner. The Bands-men, who numbered eight, were recently recommended by Captain Shiel-grove. Two cornets and a soprano-pan have been added to the instrumentation. By the time that the learners are full-fledged, new uniforms are hoped for.

## AN EDITORIAL WEDDING.

Captain Church, of the Editorial Staff, and Captain Holden, United for God and the War.



GOOD crowd assembled in the Temple on Tuesday evening, March 15, to witness the wedding of Captains Church and Holden. The service was conducted by the Field Secretary, who was assisted by Brigadiers Bond and Moreton. The Temple Band and Singers turned up in full strength. Captain Murdoch supported Captain Church, while Captain Holden was accompanied by Adjutant Andrews, under whom she has served for nine years.

Captain Murdoch, in a neat little speech, said that he had stood up with so many that it was getting a bit monotonous. He hoped soon to stand up for himself. Captain Dodd, whose desk adjoins that of the bridegroom, spoke of the spiritual and editorial help that Captain Church had been to him. The Editor also paid an outspoken tribute to the spirituality and successful service of Captain Church.



Captain and Mrs. Church.

Adjutant Andrews, who was evidently considerably moved, paid a splendid tribute to the worth and character of the bride.

The good feeling and wishes of those who spoke, met with cordial sympathy on the part of the interested congregation.

Brigadier Moreton read the Articles of War, and Colonel Gaskin performed the ceremony that united our comrades, in an impressive and felicitous manner.

Both comrades spoke, and acquitted themselves well, and their speeches formed a splendid example of the hopes and feelings that animate those who in sincerity, unite themselves in holy matrimony for God and the War.

We wish Captain and Mrs. Church much joy and usefulness. Congratulations telegrams were read, which had been sent from the Commissioner and others.

The following biographical sketches of these comrades will not be without interest to many.

The Bridegroom is a Kentishman by birth, his native town being Rammage. His boyhood days were spent in the South of England, amongst the pine woods of Surrey and the rolling hills of Berkshire. He early displayed an aptitude for writing, and would spend all the spare pennies that came his way, in buying sheets of foolscap, on which to write most astonishing stories of imaginary adventures. These he would read to his mother in the evenings, much to that good lady's amusement. She encouraged him, however, and told him that some day he might be an Editor.

His first attempts to reach that goal were not very successful, for after a three weeks' trial in the office of the Tunbridge Wells "Advertiser," the Editor told him he would never succeed at newspaper work. Seeking pastures new, he began to study for the Civil Service, and after successfully passing the examinations, was appointed to a clerkship in St. Martin le Grand, London. After fourteen months' incessant study and work, he was granted a furlough, and took a trip to Canada; being much impressed by the country and people, and resolving to come back if he got an opportunity. He returned to England, just in time to witness Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and a sudden desire possessed him to transfer from the Civil to the Military Service of his country. He became a gunner of the Royal Artillery, therefore, and was sent to Shropshire to be trained in all the technicalities connected with heavy ordnance.

Six months later, a call came for volunteers to be drafted to Malta, and he was among those selected.

After six and a half months with the Colours, he was transferred to the Dockyard Police. In six months as a constable, sought civil employment of Hamilton, Bermuda. Officership in The Royal Engineers now became his desire. He had not been free for a candidate before, but the way was open, he felt, and surely urging him to the task. The authorities at Hamilton surely have had a hard junction to the Royal Engineers, for it was suddenly, after they noticed he was recruited. He was sent to Toronto on the 1st of April, and with military marching up the steps of the Home on the night of the 1st, he just managed to make connection at Niagara Falls, late, he fully expected to "on the carpet" the next day.

Training House days were full of precious moments. His appointment was to the Garrison at T. H. Q. Then in the Editorial Department, for the last four years he has done his best in the realistic work, largely in the Young Soldier.

The bride is a Lancashire lass, though she knows no native country that she does not know as a Missionary. Her infant, she was born to, was a parent to Windsor. She was converted at an early age, and became an Army Co-Worker. When she was accepted for the Corps, she was sent to an Officer's school to learn how to be a good wife.

For the last nine years she has been with Adjutant Andrew, majority of the Corps having been stationed at Belgrave Barracks. In 1912 she became a parent to a son, and to take charge of him, she returned to Canada, a able pair were appointed to the other Corps in the East, and then went to Sarajevo, from there to stock, and from there to India.

Major Miller, who has just returned to Toronto from a Kingston, reports the corps doles exceptionally well, and feels a splendid spirit in the Major's meetings and speeches.

The newly-formed band, also "Sounding out," would be glad to have three Bands-men who would locate in that city. The band is heartily welcomed, and competent.

# AT THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

Men's Charter.

of the working of the act, which he piloted through parliament, Mr. Herbert declared that a large number of publicans themselves were the authors of the clause which caused children being taken into public-houses, and one Hitler, in his own division, said he was glad that his trade was open to the reprobate, as danger to the little ones a clause had done good to themselves and in helping the growth of so-

been told by leading manufacturers of tobacco that there had been considerable decline in the sale of cigarettes, which might not be a good thing, even, for some manufacturers was certainly a good thing. Then vagrant children secured something of value; juvenile offenders had been in a way to stop at the stream of criminality, imprisonment of a child had trusted, forever abolished.

## Fatal Rugs.

Americana recently an article dealing with the Oriental rugs, a practice reported to be by many unscrupulous dealers in order to defraud. It says:—

hundreds of thousands of feet of Oriental rugs brought United States annually many are what is known to the as "washed rugs." This bright coloured Orientals are sometimes washed with solution of chloride of lime, which partly bleaches the and imparts a soft appearance.

Chemical treatment is a process which produces the age, a peculiar sheet of paper, which is pointed out by dealers as of superior quality.

The fact is, however, that of washing invariably and in some instances degrades the materials of the rug.

Progressive effect of the charring of the rug is this: chlorine contained in the of lime attracts oxygen and from the air, by which acid is formed. This eats the vitals of the fabric. Soon after the wool and cotton become brittle, and thus the warp and deteriorate the

When this deterioration is the pile of the rug may be away by the ordinary process of the warp, which is foundation of the rug, becomes that holes appear here and soon the rug is worthless. Sudden happens that Perseus is too glaring in some bright steps red, and is not safeable. Scrupulous dealer will subject to a series of washings in prepared water. In this turns out a rug possessing a surface sheen that is truly capacious, and finds a ready purchaser a doctoried floor covering.

## Cost of Living.

ording to data collected by Mr. Foster, United States Consul in Canada, rents have in the principal cities of about forty per cent. In ten years, and there has corresponding increase in rents. This information was presented to Senator Lodge at the select committee at Washington regarding the increased cost of

The increase in the cost of foodstuffs in the United States estimated at sixty per cent. the same period, and that in United Kingdom, was in Canada per cent.

According to these facts, the people United States, though they the most abundantly provided country on earth, are paying



**A Privileged Peep: A Momentary Glimpse of the King and Queen During a State Opening of Parliament.**

On the occasion of a State Opening of Parliament, those fortunate enough to have places in the Central Lobby have a momentary glimpse of the King and Queen seated in the House of Lords. While the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is delivering to the House of Commons the command that summons them to the House of Lords, all doors between the two Chambers are thrown open to allow free passage for the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons. It is then that the privileged peep is possible. As the bar of the House of Lords bides all those in the House except the King and Queen, who are of course, sitting on a higher level than the Peers, their Majesties seem for the moment to be alone in the Upper House. In the course of a few minutes, a warning cry is heard; the spectators reform into line; the procession passes; and the doors are closed.

twenty per cent. more than they ought to pay for food and shelter.

## Fashion's Follies.

A newspaper report says that a man milliner has assaulted another for gazing in his shop window at some chantecler hats, fearing that the rival was planning to copy the creations of his mind. In commenting on this, the Montreal Witness says:—

"Fashion is a serious matter, and it becomes more and more difficult to keep up with it. We have hardly parted with the Merry Widow idea, and the bee-hive and penthouse roof still defy every idea of good taste or common sense, when the notion that our women-folk will shortly resemble us to headgear, the denizens of the barn-yard, is let loose upon us. On top of that bewildering horror there now comes the information that knitted wool ornaments for hats and gowns are also coming in. They are said to suggest horsehair sofas, antimima-cassars, glass shades full wool flowers, and crocheted mats. We read, as what we shall have to put up with presently, that big white rose, knitted in wool, will catch up wonderful draperies. In robes, of satin, and that the most fantastic and stylish of big velvet hats will have a huge garden of white wool jaunty place on the head."

But Salvationists don't bother much with the fashions. Thank God.

## An Unexpected Fortune.

Two men were recently out on the St. Lawrence, when they saw a strange grey object floating in the water. Believing that it was some form of animal, owing to its colour, they fired two shots at it, and then hauled it into the boat.

To their surprise, they found it was a lump of ambergris, weighing thirty-eight pounds. It was worth fifty thousand dollars.

## A Great Canal.

The scheme of a deep-water lock canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, has been revived in France.

It is proposed to construct the canal from the mouth of the Gironde to Lake Garonne, passing through Agen, Castelnaudary, Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Narbonne. The cost of the canal, which would be about three hundred miles long, is estimated at one hundred and sixty million dollars. Its width would be about one hundred and sixty feet at the sill and about two hundred and fifty feet on the surface. A uniform depth of thirty-five feet would permit of the passage of the largest ships of the mercantile marine, as well as of the new 35,000-ton battleships of the French navy. The Kiel Canal has been described as worth a squadron of battleships to the German navy, and it is manifest that if the time comes, in circumnavigating the

Iberian Peninsula could be saved, the gain to the French navy would be at least as great.

## New Domesday Book.

The British Government have ordered a new Domesday Book to be compiled, at a cost of ten million dollars. This will take several years to complete, and will then take its place in the Record Office, beside the ancient volumes which contain the survey of the lands made by order of William the Conqueror.

These books form the oldest and most valuable record in the national archives, and so accurate was it considered that for many centuries the authority of law—the Book was never permitted to be called in question. When it was necessary to distinguish whether lands were held in ancient demesnes, or in any other manner, recourse was always had to Domesday, and to it only, in order to determine the doubt.

The compilation was originally called the Book of Winchester, because it was to that city that the records were sent to be digested. But as early as the twelfth century it had acquired the name of Domesday—metaphorically the Day of Judgment, because there was no appeal from it.

## China and Tibet.

The Chinese Government is much puzzled what to do with Tibet, whence the inhabitants keep despatching alarmist telegrams to Pekin every few days. Meanwhile, the Pekin government has wired to ask them "when the Panshen Lama is starting," their object being to play him off against the Dalai Lama. The latter (whose temporal authority at Lhasa is of more political importance than the superior spiritual authority of his colleagues of Shingar) is reported to be actually contemplating a voyage to Russia in person. He prefers Russia to Great Britain, and grudges the three trading marts now open to the latter power; Russia is reported to want "an equivalent," and the Dalai is disposed to favour Russia. The Pekin Colonial Office has so far demanded in vain, that the archives of Lhasa be sent to Pekin; the reason suspected is that Tibet has secretly concluded many unauthorized treaties and agreements with foreign powers, promising them mining facilities, etc., and began them to thwart China's project of turning Tibet into a regular province. It is specifically stated that in September last, two Russian subjects had been engaged at Lhasa, and that two individuals of certain "two powers" are now moving freely about the Palace at Lhasa as advisors; they will not allow "other persons" to seek for information as to what is going on therein.

## Immigrants in South America.

The great Convict of South America is proving an attractive place for immigrants of all nations.

Ten years ago the immigration to the Argentine Republic was almost exclusively Italian and Spanish. Today there are colonies of Russians near Bahia Blanca; 10,000 Poles are settled in Misiones, and 7,000 Finns are arriving to their neighbours. Bulgarians, Croats, Greeks and Turks from Asia Minor are distributed in increasing streams by the immigration offices.

From this semi-Slav immigration to that of the Far East is but a step. Japanese commercial and immigration agents are already in Buenos Ayres and Rio. If the first shipments of Asiatics to the Plate are carefully handled, wisely established and well treated during their first residence there, the thousands who await their letters will come of their own accord.

Woodstock, N. B. Band is at present without a band, writes Band-Secretary Niclison. Who could come and take up the baton?

Two or three Bandsmen would also considerably help the Band.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL REES AT MUSGRAVE TOWN.

Musgrave Town has been favoured with a visit from our worthy P. C., Lieut.-Colonel Rees.

The Colonel arrived at an early hour on Friday morning. At night he conducted a public holiness meeting, and gave a very inspiring talk on the words, "Enoch Walked With God."

On Sunday the meetings were led by the Colonel. In the afternoon meeting he gave a very interesting lecture on "The Early Days of The Salvation Army." At night one soul claimed Christ as his Saviour.

Five souls sought salvation on the following Sunday night. One brother claimed peace while walking to the post-office.

Some of our converts are away at the ice-fields. We miss them—Lieut. Anstey, for Capt. Tuck.

## Glace Bay Junior Band.

### A VERY PROMISING MUSICAL ORGANIZATION.

Some five months ago it was decided to form a Juniors' Brass Band in connection with the Junior Work at Glace Bay, and eighteen or twenty of the boys were selected.

The boys all belong to Salvation Army parents. Bandmaster Ferneyhough, Treasurer McPherson, Penitent-Form Sergt.-Major Wyld, and Bandsman Davies, have each two boys in the Band; Corps Sergt.-Major McBain is also represented by Walter who is one of the trombone players. The rest of the boys all belong to Bandsmen and Soldiers.

The Band is instructed by the Bandmaster, assisted by Band-Secretary Pippy, who alternately take charge of the practices. Bandmaster Ferneyhough is quite an experienced man with Army Bands, having been connected with Army Bands since being a Junior. He came from Fenton, England, six years ago, and was Bandmaster of Fenton Band for quite a number of years. He has done good service in that capacity since coming to Glace Bay, and his assistant has over ten years to his credit as an Army Bandman.

The Boys, when taken in hand, knew practically nothing of music, with two exceptions, Corps-Cadet David Adamson and Willie Cameron, who play in the Senior Band, but are claimed by the Juniors. David plays medium B bass for the Junior Band, and Willie plays solo euphonium for both Junior and Senior Bands, and is quite an accomplished musician, having been playing since he was eleven years old; he plays all the latest journals in a very artistic and tasteful manner, and bids fair to become one of the Army's foremost musicians.

The Band made its first appearance on Christmas night, and their playing was heartily applauded; they have made a few appearances since, and on one occasion a musician was heard to remark that, on listening from the outside, he thought it must be the Senior Band, they played so well.

Great credit is due to Adjutant Martin, Captain McLean, and Junior Sergeant-Major Mrs. McPherson, for the interest which is taken by them in the Band and its working, and they were a great inspiration to the instructors when things would look discouraging.

The Junior Work will be much helped by the efforts of the Band, of which the Junior Sergeant-Major and her workers are justly proud. May God continue to bless Glace Bay Junior Band, and that from its ranks may come many future Officers, who shall go to the ends of the earth, proclaiming the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

This is the desire of all who have anything to do with the Glace Bay Junior Band.

## A Chief Justice Extols The Army Work.

### AN IMPRESSIVE MEETING AT BERMUDA.



T A crowded meeting in The Army Hall at Bermuda. His Honour, the Chief Justice presided at a lecture given by Brigadier Adby. "The Bermuda Colonist," in commenting on the lecture, said that: "Brigadier Adby, who is a brilliant and attractive speaker, sang several songs in fine style, accompanying himself on his concertina."

His Honour the Chief Justice, who was most heartily greeted, paid a fine tribute to The Army's work, and said:

"I am very grateful to you for the way you have received me. I accept the welcome in the spirit in which it has been given. As a matter of fact, it was unnecessary. I am here largely to please myself, for it

other thing that always strikes me, particularly in The Salvation Army, is that it is joyfulness. Many sections of people have made the pursuit of happiness their chief aim, and to a limited extent, perhaps, they are justified by results but they usually miss one thing, which it appears to me, The Salvation Army have found, and that is the way of making themselves joyful.

#### Absence of Smugness.

"Those of us who read history will have realised that joyfulness has not been the prevailing feature of religion. Unfortunately it has often been associated with gloominess; that is bad, not only for those who suffer the gloominess, but it has bad consequences, because, although the gloom may not be the cause of persecution in religion, it has too often been its accompaniment. Whereas, even the enemies of The Salvation Army will allow that although in the past it may have suffered persecution, it has

age to go to the Government work done; it is a work that has been apparent in the humanity all through the country during all the time it has been written. What is peculiar nowadays, is the more apt to criticise The Salvation Army than to the State to have work for it; it may, on the other side, be the State how to do that. That does not mean that members are not just as highly ordinary virtuous citizens. The Press is often given credit; them with others. But Government are called unhuman, that is, the general rules and some individual exceptions, and religious work, it is individual that one must get the reason why priests and particularly The Army work has done to which we ought to be. Many of us will not quite like Many of us, perhaps, will go so far as Brigadier Adby acceptance of the doctrine of salvation, but I think all of us in this respect that the



Glace Bay Junior Brass Band.

Top row, reading from left to right.—Thomas Ross, age 11 years, 1st corner; Sydney Ferneyhough, 10 years, 1st corner; Robert McPherson, age 11 years, 2nd corner; Lyle Davies, age 11 years, 1st tenor; Samuel Haywood, age 15 years, side drum; Johnny Haywood, age 11 years, triangle; Donald McPherson, 9 years, triangle. Second row, left to right.—Percy Wyld, age 11 years, 2nd tenor; Nathaniel Warren, 10 years, 2nd tenor; Ewart Davies, age 11 years, 1st tenor; Albert Beresford, age 11 years, 1st baritone; Cameron, age 18 years, solo euphonium. Third row, left to right.—John Adamson, age 12 years, 2nd baritone; Walter McBain, age 13 years, 2nd trombone; J. S. M. Mrs. McPherson; Adjutant Martin, C. O.; Master Ferneyhough, Band-Secretary Pippy, Assistant Instructor; Johnathon Wyld, age 14, bombardier; Adamson, age 18, medium B bass. Sitting.—Fred Ferneyhough, age 8, Cymbals; Willie Richards, age 10, bass drum.

Is many years since first I began to take an interest in the work of The Salvation Army. Some twenty years ago I happened to be in the neighbourhood of Regent Hall, London. I walked in and it was my privilege to hear General Booth for the first and only time, and ever since then, though I have travelled considerably over the world, the interest has never left me.

#### Spirit of Joyfulness.

"I have followed the movements of The Salvation Army, and I think I may say that I have learned to appreciate the spirit in which it works. What I most admire about the work of The Salvation Army is its sanity, and after reading a great deal about it, I think the best summing up of its methods is given in a book which has lately appeared, 'The Great Idea.' In that book the author says: 'Sunshine and sweat are among the most moralizing influences in the world.' The Salvation Army, wherever it is, stands for work whether religious, intellectual or manual. There is an-

never inflicted it. Another thing about The Salvation Army, is the absence of anything like smugness and self-righteousness. They have to deal with some of the worst elements in every community on the face of the earth. I think certainly as regards one aspect of their work, they have been described as 'the workshop in which broken down humanity may be repaired.' But at no time have they allowed their interest in those who have fallen to degenerate into anything in the nature of sentimentalism. I speak as one whose business has brought him in close contact with many wonderful souls. For wrong acts The Salvation Army never had anything but condemnation, but as far as the wrong-doer is concerned, it has infinite and hopeful considera-

#### Independent of Governments.

"Still another aspect of the work of The Salvation Army that appeals to me, is that it stands for work independent of Government aid. It is not particularly characteristic of this

made up of the individuals who oppose it, and it is only by informing and working a change in the individual personally that anything can be done."

"I am sure on your behalf, according to Brigadier Adby's last statement, the time has now come to provide for a meeting to be held in the Commissioner's room here, and I am glad on your behalf to welcome a worthy representative of a valuable body, the members of Brigadier Adby's platoon."

Lippincott Band travel at night during Major Story's Campaign at that Corps. The band with the special permission arrangement for a great festival at Easter, and the bandmen quickly raised.

By the purchase of my instruments it has been made possible for the Band to offer for sale a bass and a euphonium. These instruments are in good condition and will purchase them."

## OUR SING AT RIVERDALE.

on March 5th to March 15th,  
Since conducted a Revival  
at Riverdale.

The deposit of forces during  
the Revival Crusade enabled the  
to have the assistance of  
Capt. Young, Captain Myers and  
John Dodd. The Band and Song  
carried out on alternate

to the meetings. Taken as a  
they were very well attended.  
Buddies came up night after  
night eager and expectant, to re-  
ceive good things from God through  
Major's addresses, and indeed  
they were addressed Soul-stirring,  
convicting, eloquent, simple—they  
all these, and more. Thus, the  
were not disappointed.

Tuesday night, Adjutant Cum-  
mington in the meeting. Things  
done in true Western style for  
minutes.

The soul sought cleansing on Wed-  
nesday night, when the Major gave  
wonderful interpretation of the  
words of Jesus, when in the Temple  
of Jerusalem, "I must be about My  
Master's business." Several com-  
municated as to the blessings re-  
ceived from the Major's words.

Two souls knelt at the mercy  
on Thursday night, and one  
forward on Friday.

On Sunday morning seven per-  
son re-consecrated themselves to  
God. Three sought salvation at

on Monday six souls were record-

"Gospel Battles," was the title of  
Major's lecture on the last night  
of the campaign.

Colonel and Mrs. Burton, who were  
members during the Campaign,  
expressed to the feelings of  
whole Corps, when they thanked  
Major for her efforts, her inspir-  
ation and presence.

## A STIR AT HESPELER.

## Big Times Looming Ahead.

Hespele—Since Captain Hunt and  
Lieutenant Andrews took charge,  
two souls have sought the blessing  
of a clean heart, and three, salva-  
tion. The crowds have more than  
doubled, and finances have also gone

We have a small String Band, and  
also part of a Brass Band. (Where's  
the other part?—Ed.) A Songster  
band is also being formed.

We welcome four new comrades  
on Sunday, and next Sunday we wel-  
come four more. On Sunday we had  
the largest crowds that have been  
in the Hall for a year.—Humility.

Medina Hat, Alta.—After a stay  
of fourteen months, Captain Bryen  
has farewelled. On the night of  
his departure for another Corps, the  
officers and friends gathered at a  
house, given in the Hall. After this  
over, the Band and comrades,

went to the station, where  
they played and waved a last good-

Bally Cove—Captain Cole has  
been laid aside for a week, and so  
far, Cole has taken the lead. A  
mighty outpouring of God's Spirit  
was recently witnessed among the  
young, eighteen knelt at the mercy  
seat and found the Saviour.—S. A.

Boon the command to fire was given.  
The volley rang out, and the young  
hero dropped dead with a bullet  
through his heart, while the  
other man went free.

His freedom came to him by blood.  
Had he, however, neglected the great  
salvation and despising the blood

shed for him, and refusing the sac-  
rifice of the friend, and the right-  
eous claims of the law, persisted in  
the same evil ways, he, too, would  
have been shot. The blood, though  
shed for him, would not have avail-  
ed to set him free. But he accepted  
the sacrifice submitted to the law,  
and went home to his wife and  
children; but it was by the blood;  
every breath he henceforth drew,  
every throb of his heart, every bless-  
ing he enjoyed, or possibly could en-  
joy, came to him by the blood. He  
owed everything from that day forth  
to the blood, and every fleeting  
moment, every passing day, and every  
rolling year but increased his debt  
to the blood which had been shed  
for him.

And so we owe all to the blood of  
Christ, for we were under the  
sentence of death—The soul that sin-  
neth it shall die; and we must have  
all sinned, and God, to be holy, must  
frown upon sin, and utterly condemn  
it, and must execute His sentence  
against it.

But Jesus suffered for our sins, He  
died for us. "He was wounded for  
our transgressions, He was bruised  
for our iniquities; . . . and with  
His stripes we are healed." Ye know  
that ye were not redeemed with cor-  
ruptible things, as silver and gold,  
. . . but with the precious blood  
of Christ" (1 Peter i, 18). "Who  
loved me, and gave Himself for me"  
(Gal. ii, 20). And now every bless-  
ing we ever had or ever shall have,  
comes to us by the Divine sacrifice,  
by the "precious blood." And "How  
shall we escape, if we neglect so  
great salvation?" His blood is the  
meritorious cause, not only of our  
pardon, but of our cleansing, our  
sanctification; but the Holy Spirit is  
the ever-present, living, active  
Cause.

The truth of word which sanctifies  
the recent God has given us of  
His will and of that Divine Sacrifice,  
that "precious blood." The faith  
that purifies is that sure confidence  
in that word which leads to renuncia-  
tion of all selfhood, to God, that  
a total abandonment to God's will, and  
full dependence on the merits of "the  
precious blood," for "faith without  
works is dead." And thus we draw  
nigh to God, and God draws nigh to  
us, and the Holy Ghost fills up all  
us, comes into us, and cleanses our  
hearts by the destruction of sin, and  
the shedding abroad within us of the  
love of God.

The advocates of entire sanctification  
as an experience wrought in  
the soul by the baptism with the  
Spirit subsequent to regeneration  
call it "the second blessing."

But many good people object to  
the term, and say that they have re-  
ceived the first, second, third, and  
fifth blessing; and no doubt they  
have; and yet the people who speak of  
the "second blessing" are right  
in the sense in which they use the  
term; and in that sense there are  
but two blessings.

Some years ago a man heard  
things about a lady that filled him  
with admiration for her, and made  
him feel that they were of one mind  
and heart. Later, he met her for  
the first time, and fell in love with  
her. After some months, following an  
enlarged acquaintance and much

consideration and prayer, he told her  
of his love, and asked her to become  
his wife; and after due consideration  
and prayer on her part she consented,  
and they promised themselves to  
each other; they plighted their troth,  
and in a sense, gave themselves to  
each other.

That was the first blessing, and it  
filled him with great peace and joy,  
but not perfect peace and joy. Now,  
there were many blessings following  
that before the second great blessing  
came. Every letter he received,  
every tender look, every pressure of  
the hand, every tone of her voice,  
every fresh assurance of enduring  
and increasing affection was a blessing,  
but it was not the second blessing.

But one day, after patient waiting,  
which might have been shortened by  
mutual consent, if they had thought  
it wise, and after full preparation,  
they came together in the presence  
of friends, and before a man of God,  
and in the most solemn and irrevo-  
cable manner gave themselves to each  
other to become one, and were pro-  
nounced man and wife. That was  
the second blessing, an epochal ex-  
perience, unlike anything which pre-  
ceded, or anything which would fol-  
low. And now their peace and joy  
and rest were full.

There had to be the first and sec-  
ond blessing in this relationship of  
man and wife, but there is no third.  
And yet in the sense of those who  
say they have received fifty blessings  
from the Lord, there have been  
countless blessings in their wedded  
life; indeed, it has been a river of  
blessing, broadening and deepening  
in gladness and joy and sweet affec-  
tions and fellowship with the in-  
creasings years.

**MAJOR AND MRS. MCLEAN AT HALIFAX I.**

**A Good Soul-Saving Time.**

Halifax I. N. S.—The meeting on  
Sunday, March 6th, and united meet-  
ing on Monday night were conducted  
by Mr. D. C. Major and Mrs.

Major, and their efforts were  
owned and blessed by God in the  
sanctification of a number of His  
own children, and the salvation of  
these wanderers.

The Sunday morning business  
meeting was a most inspiring time.  
Three hundred surrounded the  
second blessing.

A good winter for the church  
starting the afternoon's doings. The  
evening was such in every sense of the word. Mrs. MacLean spoke.

The evening meeting was a suc-  
cessful time with the Major in com-  
mand, assisted by Mrs. MacLean, and  
Adjutant Sherrill; the latter who had  
a telling effect. The Major dealt

very faithfully with his audience,  
and at the close, two backsliders turned  
to God.

On Monday night, No. 11 Corps and  
Dartmouth united with us. Mrs. Major  
MacLean soothed very successfully,  
and the chorus, "Hallelujah! Praise God!"

"Expect to hear the Saviour call my name" was taken up all  
over the Hall.—A. E. C.

**Essex.—Our Officers.** Captain Kin-  
rade and Lieutenant Moon recently  
conducted a half-night of power.  
God's Spirit came down in mighty  
power.

On Sunday, February 26th, Mrs. Ad-  
jutant Keiller and Mrs. Captain  
Tricker led on. Two souls saved  
for Heaven.—S. Schuman.

# General Order.

# Self-Denial

## WEEK.

The Annual Week of Self-Denial will commence on Saturday, May 7th, and conclude Saturday, May 14th, 1910, and will be preceded by a Week of Prayer.

After Monday (April 11th) no demonstration of a financial character (except on behalf of the Self-Denial Fund) must take place in any Corps until the campaign is closed, without the permission of Headquarters.

Officers of all ranks are responsible for seeing that this general order is observed.

T. B. COOMBS,  
Commissioner.

# THE WAR CRY.

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## GAZETTE.

### Promotions—

LIEUT-COLONEL ALBERT GASKIN, of Territorial Headquarters, to be COLONEL.

Cadet Frederick J. Riches, to be Probationary-Captain at Wing-ham.

Cadet William Payne, to be Probationary-Captain at Long Pond, Newfoundland.

THOS. B. COOMBS,  
Commissioner.

## PRESIDENT TAFT AND CANADA.

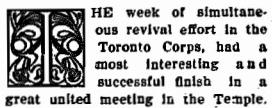
Amidst all that has been said and written regarding the threatened tariff war between Canada and the United States, one fact, to us, stands out clear as noonday, and that is the friendliness of President Taft towards Canada. He has, through the medium of the Press, assured this nation, that if it were but a matter of business, and not the interpreting of a statute, he would have no trouble in at once proclaiming Canada as having a right to the Americans' minimum tariff. He says: "I have seen too much of the Canadian people; I have too high an opinion of Canada's worth, and I am too profoundly in sympathy with Canada's aspirations as a part of the British Empire, for me to haggle over mere advantages or disadvantages, of international trade."

These are brave words, and we sincerely trust that the ultimate interpretation of the statute in question will be in harmony with the spirit of the President's words. It is for the well-being of both nations that they dwell side by side in fraternal concord, and no far as we can see, there is no reason to fear

# WIND-UP OF TORONTO'S SOUL-SAVING CAMPAIGN.

## PERSONAL.

Over Two Hundred at the Mercy Seat—Enthusiastic Welcome Home to the Commissioner.



HE week of simultaneous revival effort in the Toronto Corps, had a most interesting and a successful finish in a great united meeting in the Temple.

The object of the meeting was twofold. One, to praise God for the soul-saving victories of the week, and to extend a welcome to the Commissioner, who, during the present year, has not only undertaken the great Trans-Continental Soul-Saving Campaign, but has successfully negotiated a trans-Atlantic business trip. In round figures, the Commissioner, during the first few weeks of the present year, has broken the back of fifteen thousand miles of travel on Salvation service.

A splendid crowd packed the Temple, and enthusiasm flowed at flood-tide right through the meeting.

The Chief Secretary held the reins, and, in his usual felicitous manner bade the Commissioner an eloquent welcome home to the hub of Salvation Armyism in Canada. How well the great audience appreciated the Chief Secretary's tribute to the Commissioner's worth, may be gathered from the resounding applause that greeted his references to our Leader.

The Commissioner, on rising to reply, was hailed with a tumultuous cheer. He referred very feelingly to the gracious Providence that had preserved him amidst dangers seen and unseen, and referred to the fact that owing to the rapidity of modern travel, he could very easily, had he been so disposed, have crossed and recrossed the Atlantic, and spent four or five days in London, and been back in his office in seventeen days.

The Commissioner's statement that he had prevailed upon the Chief of the Staff to consider a trip to Canada, and that in a letter from

anything else. At any rate, the strong leaven of Salvationists on both sides of the border, will make for peace and brotherhood. And let us all work for the salvation of the souls of men, which, after all, is the great preserver of peace on earth and good will toward men.

### VISIT OF D. C.'S.

#### A Soldiers' Tea—Soul-Saving Results.

MENNON, N. B.—Our Divisional Commanders, Brigadier and Mrs. Adby, have been with us. The people fell in love with them.

On Friday night we had a Soldiers' tea, about seventy-five comrades partaking of the good things provided by the Soldiers' wives. A red-hot meeting followed; the fire of the Holy Ghost came down, and souls consecrated themselves afresh to God.

Envoy Miller (Happy Jim) was recently with us.

Since February 6th, thirty-six souls have sought cleansing and pardon. The interest in the Corps is rising. Ensign and Mrs. Urquhart are still leading us on—Dildymus.

The General, our Grand Old Man, expressed his intention—God willing—of being with us in the Fall, evoked rounds of cheering, and showed in what esteem the Heads of The Army are held by the loyal and daring troops of Canada.

The Commissioner's remarks that he was glad to be amongst the Toronto Soldiery again, and struck a responsive chord.

The Chief Secretary, in introducing the matter of the Simultaneous Campaign, told how that during the week, over two hundred had knelt at the mercy seat, and how the hearty manner in which the comrades had taken up the effort, showed what splendid sympathy they had for The Army's object—the saving of souls.

The Colonel then called out the names of the Leaders of the various Brigades, who stood up in response, the uprising of each being the signal for renewed applause.

Colonel Gaskin, who, by the way, was introduced to the congregation by his new title, was again cheered. He told of the victories of Yorkville; Captain Lewis, of Parliament Street; Brigadier Bond, of Toronto I.; Brigadier Potter, of Rhodes Avenue; Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, of Lippincott; and others spoke of what had been done and gave examples to show how that the old methods of The Army, and the old-time religion are efficacious to-day in the conversion of the drunkard and the deep-dyed sinner.

The meeting was of a most interesting and inspiring character, and should serve as a stimulus to further soul-saving effort.

Prior to the public meeting, the Commissioner met the Headquarters' Staff and the Cadets, and had a deeply spiritual meeting in the Council Chamber. This service, no doubt, made a lasting impression on the hearts of those who were present.

### ADJUTANT HISCOCK AT COM-FORT COVE.

**Comfort Cove.**—During the past months, Lieutenant Barratt has toiled hard for the salvation of souls. Many precious souls have been won for the Master. We had with us all day on Sunday, our worthy D. O. Adjutant Hiscock. His visit was one of blessing and his words inspired us, and will live long in our memory.

A number of Locals were recommissioned, and a meeting was held to discuss the plans for building our new Hall.—One interested,

Adjutant Rajputra (Lewis), who, a short time ago, visited Canada, and lectured on India in various parts of Ontario, has been appointed Financial and Statistical Officer at our Territorial Headquarters, at Simla, India.

Lieutenant Torrance, of Winnipeg, has been in Toronto for some days, owing to a summons he received to the bedside of a relative who was dangerously ill.

Riverdale comrades were glad to see their former Secretary once more.

Brigadier and Mrs. Bond announced to us their weekend marriage in the

Brigadier Rawling has visited Brockville and we inspected our Hall at Marie, Ont., and Petty Harbour. Brigadier informed us he has additional property in hand.

In connection with our Salvage Department, Edwards, the Officer in charge, was able recently to secure a customer, who had just a Salvationist, back to The Army.

An Officer in Toronto recently informed that a certain doctor in the city some time back was taking patients to have their morning, in the hope of converted, and at the same tobacco habit. Some surely follow such treatment.

The staff of The Trade and Departments at T. E. S. are working at "top speed." The stock-taking is on, and Bands have sent in their new uniforms; others have large orders for new garments—in some cases, he said.

Major Miller visited us Thursday, March 11th, in connection with the remodeling of the hall. The Major, eighteen years in command of the Guards.

Ensign Dawson, of Guelph, is now a member of the Board of Education.

We regret to say Mr. Sonthall is not at all well, obliged to be absent from meetings. God bless and store him.

Staff-Captain White is on a weekend at Ottawa. He has been quite sick for weeks, but is now improving.

We congratulate Brigadier Hanagan, of the Peace Forces, on his promotion to the rank of Ensign. He is also Bandmaster Temple Band, Toronto.

Major Patterson has returned to the Old Land. We are glad to see his genial face once more.

Ensign Coy is being fitted up, the present, as a member of the scribers' Department, at T. E. S.

Captain and Mrs. Ross Kenora, are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby son.

Envoy Thomas Burr and party of new settlers, in the press of Britain, to the present. The Envoy called at T. E. S. some of his old acquaintances, then left for the Far East, at least.

Lieutenant R. Parker, of T. E. S., has returned from a long tour with his sister, a Soldier of Christ, who is slowly winning her consumption.

in the Fatherland.

# THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

## The General CONDUCTS Remarkable Gatherings in German Cities.

(From the British Cry.)

The General's Campaign; after a week spent in German cities, is being waged as vigorously and is as full of interest as ever.

Yesterday (Sunday) was devoted by our Leader to active fighting in Cologne.

Here he received a fine reception at the station at ten o'clock on Saturday night, and, to the intense joy of his enthusiastic supporters, addressed them on the platform.

All day Sunday The General fought long and splendidly, having as reward, the joy of seeing thirty seekers at the mercy seat.

The first volunteer at night was an old lady over seventy, the second a little girl under ten, but both equally sincere in their repentance.

In another instance, a young man brought his sweetheart to the penitentary.

This (Monday) morning The General motored to the university city of Bonn, where he is announced to conduct an important meeting to-night.

His strength was wonderfully sustained during the exacting labours of yesterday.—T. H. K.

### BANDSMEN LED ON AT LISGAR STREET.

*Bandsider and Wife Return to God.*

Sunday, March 13th, was a glorious day at Lisgar Street. It was Band Day. Right nobly did the Bandsmen, under the leadership of Deputy Bandsman Dohney, work, and do their part to the honour and glory of God. The topic of the holiness meeting was "The Old-Time Fire," which was, we believe, the means of arousing soul and sinner to their responsibilities to their God.

The afternoon service was very bright; plenty of singing, testimony and music.

The night meeting was a wonderful time. Before the meeting started, the comrades were engaged in a Red-hot prayer meeting, beseeching the Throne of God for souls, when a dear man and his wife, who were backsliders, came and sought pardon. Hallelujah! Then the meeting began.

Captain Osborne's words were indeed borne by God to the hearts and consciences of the unsaved. Bandsman Datt told us he had been leading God for seven souls. Three of four had knelt at the mercy seat, but before we closed the day, twelve more sought salvation.

There was great rejoicing amongst the soldiers. Two brothers had so much "glory," that it got down into their feet. Thus ended a day long to be remembered.—Secretary Hum-

### AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH COMMISSIONER HOWARD CONCERNING THE GENERAL AND OTHER MATTERS.



HE Foreign Secretary arrived at the Union Depot early on Thursday morning, and was received by the Commissioner, Chief Secretary, and the principal Officers of the Headquarters' Staff.

Shortly after his arrival, he received from the Editor, a communication, begging the favour of an interview for the benefit of the War Cry readers. Now, we know that the Commissioner's native politeness, as well as his high regard for Canadians, made him very desirous of complying with the Editorial request, nevertheless, it was only while the Foreign Secretary was partaking of a hasty meal in the Commissioner's office, just before leaving for New York, that the Editor was enabled to get his chat.

In the all-too-brief interval, the Foreign Secretary has made an exhaustive inspection of Territorial affairs, and impressed the Heads of Departments with his comprehensive and exact knowledge of matters connected with The Army in Canada; had met individually or collectively, all the Officers of the Headquarters' Staff, and had addressed half a dozen gatherings. It will thus be seen that there were not many moments of leisure at Headquarters, from Thursday to Saturday.

The Foreign Secretary looked well, and was, evidently, in good form. His characteristic affability and gracefulness won him golden opinions from all who were brought into contact with him.

As will be imagined, the topic of conversation was The General, and his health.

"You must remember," said the Foreign Secretary, "that The General is over eighty, and in view of his recent sufferings, I think we have every reason to be grateful for the comparatively good health he enjoys. As you know, he has been on the Continent of Europe,—has visited Holland and Germany—and I have received a letter from him by the last mail, in which he informs me that his last visit to Holland has been, perhaps, more of a triumph than any other visit. In Germany, his campaign was a magnificent success."

"Thank God for that, Commissioner. How are The General's eyes?"

"Well, as you know, The General has lost one eye, while the vision of his remaining eye is partially obscured by a cataract. He can not read very well. It is hoped, however, that when the cataract is 'ripe,' that it will be possible to remove it, and restore The General's sight. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is really marvellous what work The General does get through."

"The affection of his eye must have caused him great physical pain, Commissioner?"

"It did. The agony was very great indeed."

"And yet he was very patient. He bore his anguish and loss of sight with heroic fortitude and supreme resignation."

"What about The General's Auto-

biography—when may we expect to have it, Commissioner?"

"That I cannot tell you. During the time The General has been prevented from carrying on his public work, he has been industriously preparing the material for the book. As you may readily imagine, the length of The General's career, and the historic interest that is attached to it, have caused an immense accumulation of biographical data. A lot of work has been done, but a great deal more remains to be done before the book can be published."

"How about the Chief of the Staff, Commissioner?"

"We should like to see him more robust. You know, he, to a degree, broke down last year—he had been overdoing it, and before he had time to get fully restored. The General's sorrow came about, and as you can readily understand, that meant an enormous amount of anxiety to the Chief, which has, naturally, retarded his recovery. We are hoping, however, that he will speedily recover all his old form."

"Can you tell us anything about your visit to America, Commissioner. How is the Commander?"

"She is much better, I am happy to say. I had a splendid day with our comrades in Chicago, last Sunday. The meetings were well attended, and the spirit was excellent. The afternoon service was held amongst our Scandinavian comrades. Commissioner and Mrs. Estill are putting up a good fight in the Department of the West."

"On Good Friday, I conducted services in New York City."

"What about the world-wide Salvation Army, sir? When will the Flag wave in Russia?"

"I can't tell you exactly when, but I can say it will be at an early date, and, although we have not yet started, the opening up of our Work in that Country is a live proposition."

"As you know, Commissioner Higgins, the Assistant Foreign Secretary, has just returned from a visit to the East. He visited China, Japan, Korea, and the Liao-Tung Peninsula, with the result that he is an ardent enthusiast for the future of our operations in China, when the way is actually opened for our entry."

"In Korea the Work is going ahead by leaps and bounds. At the present time, our Officers are in the unhappy position of having to use every effort to curtail the spread of our influence, until we are able to appoint additional Officers who can direct operations. In Japan, encouraging progress is being made."

By this time, indications were manifest that time was rapidly reaching the limit, so the interviewee expressed the hope that the Commissioner had been made to feel the warm welcome that The Army in Canada desired to show him.

"I have, indeed," was the reply. "And I appreciate very much the wholehearted spirit in which I have been received, and will you please express to my comrades how very much I appreciate the spirit of wet, come they have exhibited in the gatherings of Officers and Cadets

which I have addressed. I should have prized the privilege of conducting some public meetings in this and other Canadian Cities, but at the present, that is impossible. My visit on this occasion, as you know, has been one of inspection, and I am very pleased with the progress and the strengthening of our position that has been made since my last visit." God bless Canada.

—22—

Ever alert to do his people the utmost good, the Commissioner arranged that the Foreign Secretary, during his brief stay in Toronto, should address the Headquarters' Staff and the Cadets now in Training. He was introduced by the Commissioner, and most warmly received by the audience. His references to the occasion of his last visit went straight to each heart. His son had died in faraway India, and in that memorable Sunday afternoon meeting, when the annual memorial service was held, and the picture of his son was flashed upon the sheet, both he and Mrs. Howard thought that this was the nearest they could get to being present at the funeral of their son, and they regarded it as such. It is not likely, therefore, that he and Mrs. Howard would ever forget their last visit to Toronto.

The Foreign Secretary based his remarks on the following extract from John's Epistle to Gaius: "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospers."

It was a thoughtful address, full of food for spiritual reflection, and of inspiration to deeds of salvation daring. Those present will not readily forget it.

### WINNIPEG BAND STIRS CALGARY

Enormous Crowds—Eleven Souls.

(By wire.)

Calgary was stirred by the visit of the Winnipeg Silver Band. A public reception was given by Mayor Jamieson at the Depot. An auto trip through the city followed; nine cars were arranged for by Bandsman Charles Jackson. The new auditorium was packed for the musical meeting. Hundreds of people were turned away from the Sunday night meeting. Eleven souls knelt at the mercy seat. The finances amounted to over \$100 for the week-end. One hundred and ten comrades were on march on Sunday night. Brigadier Burdett and Adjutant McElheaney gave powerful addresses.—May Jackson.

### TEN AT THE MERCY SEAT.

Sarnia.—On Sunday, March 13th, we had a glorious day, having a total of ten souls at the mercy seat. The night meeting was a fare-well and a welcome meeting. Lieutenant Redding is leaving us to work for God at Aymer, and Captain Doherty has come to assist Ensign Raven to push the War ahead here. During her short stay here, the Lieutenant has done us good.

One of our converts of Sunday night, was a man who has been coming to our meetings regularly for a good many years, but he has at last decided to start to serve God.—G. F. W.



## TORS IN THE FAR NORTH.

## Meetings in a Church.

**Northern Ontario.**—Last night we were favoured with a visit from Lieut.-Col. Sharp, Major Hay, of Captain Captain Cypher, of "Baptist" by the kindness of our friends, the special meeting held in their church, the Pastor, MacCartney, together with Mr. Brown, of the Anglican Church; and Wallace, the Methodist Minister, on the platform. Each of the several gentlemen spoke, their remarks being greatly appreciated. The audience evidently enjoyed music and singing.

Major Hay gave us a breezy talk on many things, whilst Lieut.-Col. Wallace gave a good address on "Our Lord."

The noticeable feature was the harmony existing between various denominations.

We believe our visitors enjoyed their trip to our Northern town. They come again soon, and Russell Lawrence, Envoy.

## SALE OF WORK.

**Special Meetings at Halifax II.**—At March 3rd, a Sale of Work was at Halifax II. During the evening a short programme was given, included a dumb-bell drill by the Juniors, also a bar-drill by Sisters Reid and Borland by Candidates Smyth and Gracie. Hot coffee and cake were served.

In the following Thursday, a special lantern service was given by Edna Weir. Among other pictures was a photo of the late Envoy, and several views of his trial; also an illustrated song, "Until I'll be there."

On Tuesday night, Major and Mrs. Ian, assisted by Adjutant Jaynes, Miss Turner and surroul, also No. Brass Band and songsters, gave a special musical meeting, which thoroughly enjoyed.

On Sunday night a backsider returned to the fold.—Peter.

**Barberon.**—The half-night of Saturday on Friday night, was a source of strength and help to us. Several comrades reconsecrated themselves to God.

On Sunday night we rejoiced over souls won for our Master. We must fight on unitedly, under the leadership of Adjutant Stickland.

**Calgary, Alta.**—On Sunday, March 12th, the holiness meeting was conducted by Captain Adams Lieutenant Stride. It was a spiritual help and a blessing. The commissioning of the Local Elders and Band was a very interesting ceremony, in the afternoon.

**Chance Cove.**—On Tuesday, Feb. 13th, thirteen comrades re-consecrated themselves to God.

On Sunday night, a hard-hearted man sprang out to the mercy where he was followed by a backsider for six years.

## ERRATA.

On page 23 of the Easter Cry, read, Shelter and Hotel Accmodation, 20,463. On page 4, it implied that Peter Wheeler confessed his guilt before he was sentenced. He confessed after he

# WHEN THE SAP BEGINS TO FLOW.

The Making of Maple Sugar in the Springtime.



The Boys Like Maple Sirup.

**S**N those old almanacs that had a picture typical of the season above every month's calendar, a scene in the sugar grove was sometimes used for March. Surely nothing more suitable could be found, for maple-sugar making is as much a part of spring as the swelling buds and the first flowers, says Collier's Weekly. Boyhood in the country spring with maple-sugar would seem a poor thing indeed.

Maple-sugar is not a staple product like corn or wheat, and its production is a side-issue of general farming. There are, to be sure, some "sugar camps" where it is made on a large scale, but these are the exception. The real source of supply is from the thousands upon thousands of small farms. One great drawback to the industry lies in the fact that the rather expensive equipment must stand idle nearly all the year, for the sugar season lasts but a few weeks at the most, and may even be all over in ten or fifteen days from the time operations are commenced.

Maple-sugar is simply the concentrated sap of the common rock or sugar maple. Evaporation of the sap is all that is necessary. No chemicals are used and nothing is added except a little sweet milk to clarify the sirup, and even this is now thought unnecessary. The sugar season opens with the first real spring weather, which may occur at any time from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, and ends before the buds of the trees start growing, as this gives the sirup an unpleasant, "puddy" taste.

To secure the sap, holes about half an inch in diameter and a couple of inches deep are bored into the trunk of the maple, and into these are driven short metal spouts, from which the sap drops into a tin bucket hung below. Medium-sized trees usually have two spouts; a few inches apart, over a single bucket. Small trees are given but a single spout; while very large ones may have several buckets. The flow of sap depends entirely upon weather conditions. During the height of a good sap run, a pair of spouts may fill a five-gallon measure in eight to ten hours, but ordinarily the flow is very much slower. If there is no thawing at night, the flow ceases entirely for one to three days, and it will then be resumed, and after another freeze. This tends to dry over the cut surface, and often makes it advisable to re-bore the holes with a slightly larger bit or a reamer. When the temperature remains below freezing during

the day, the sap flow is checked until warmer weather. Bright sunny days with a decided freeze at night make ideal weather for sugar-making.

The sap-gatherer makes the round of the woods with a team and sled, on which a large tank is mounted. Into this the buckets are emptied and the sap drawn to the sugar-house, which is built at a convenient point in the grove, usually on a hillside. Storage tanks are situated above the house and the gathering tank is drawn still further up the slope, so that the sap may run downward to the storage tanks through a pipe or trough.

#### Sirup and Sugar.

Inside the house is the evaporator, a shallow metal pan three or four feet wide and ten or twelve long, with a long firebox underneath. The sap flows through a pipe from the storage tanks into one end of the pan, and then, by means of interior partitions, is made to pursue a tortuous course back and forth across the pan as it works its way toward the other end. Impurities rise to the surface, and are removed by skimming, and the sap leaves the pan as a thick, clear sirup.

Many makers prefer to have this sirup little thinner than the finished produce, and complete the evaporation in a smaller and deeper pan over the kitchen range. The density of the sirup is tested by a hydrometer, a hollow glass tube weighted at the lower end so that it floats at a marked height when the right thickness is reached. The sirup is marketed in tin cans holding a gallon, which sell at \$1 to \$1.25 each. If sugar is to be made, the evaporation is carried on further until a test sample will harden into sugar properly, then it is poured into moulds, where it granulates in solid cakes, in which form it is marketed at twelve to fifteen cents a pound.

The work is interesting and picturesque, but none the less hard on account. Often the sap must be gathered in the midst of a March blizzard or in a chilling April rain. When a good "run" is on, even darkness brings no rest to the weary workers, for the evaporator has to be kept going night and day until the flow slackens. The sap, under favourable conditions, can be kept two or three days before boiling, but only at the expense of colour and quality in the product.

As might be expected from the conditions under which they are produced, the quality of maple-sugar and sirup differs widely. While the skill and care of the maker are the greatest factors affecting quality, they are by no means the only ones, as the location of the sugar-tree and the time of season are both important. Even in the hands of the same maker, two "sugar-bushes" on adjoining farms may show a wide difference in the quality of their product.

The finest sugar is produced early in the season, that made later being regarded as slightly inferior in quality. That made by slovenly methods, or from stale or "puddy" sap, with an occasional burnt lot for variety, is almost sure to be dark coloured and may range anywhere from mere poor flavoured down to "stuff" that is really unfit for use. The sugar of fifty years ago boiled in huge open kettles, had a dark "rich" colour, and to-day the city consumer is apt to suspect adulteration when his grocer offers him a very light-coloured maple-sugar. As a matter of fact, it is much more likely to be the pure product of an exceptionally skilled and careful maker.

A few figures from a typical farm, one a little larger than the average, may be of interest. The farmer taps about 250 trees, and makes, in an ordinary season, about 140 gallons of sirup, which is equivalent to about 1,100 pounds of sugar. It takes about forty gallons of sap to make one of sirup, so this represents a total of five or six thousand gallons of sap, or over twenty gallons per tree. Using an evaporator three by twelve feet in size, he is able to make twenty to twenty-five gallons of sirup in a working-day of ten or twelve hours. As the sirup sells for \$1 to \$1.25 per gallon, the amount realised in an average year is from \$150 to \$215. The owner makes sirup in preference to sugar, as he says it is not only less work, but brings him more money.

#### No Successful Imitations.

As a sweet, maple-sugar occupies a field of its own without a rival. Its delicious flavour has never been successfully imitated, and is a rare treat for the most jaded of palates. The uses of the maple product range all the way from the Sunday-school "sugar-eats" to the flavouring of patent breakfast foods, and are too numerous to catalogue here, but in one field particularly they stand without a peer. There may be those who are content to eat their buckwheat cakes with such makeshifts as butter, or cream, or with one of those blends of glucose and cane-sirup with a name more attractive than itself, but if they are really satisfied, surely it is because they have never tasted the delights of maple-sirup.



Boiling the Sirup.

Promoted to Glory.



SISTER LUCY WILLOUGHBY CHESLEY, O.N.T.

On Sunday morning, Feb. 11, Sister Willoughby was visiting Lucy, Sister Lucy Dawson, in Willoughby, Ont., was born in 1857, at the close of the Civil War. Lucy was the first son of John Dawson, who died for Sir. and to bear testimony to having a full assurance of God's forgiveness. In January, 1911, she became the wife of George Chesley Willoughby. The union was singularly happy one. All were procured for her by her beloved husband, and God restored a measure of much of her bodily health. Two years ago she suffered an extreme weakness, following, as usually, a hard attack of influenza. Her heavy hang on our busy comrade Lucy. Bravely she assisted all the efforts made by Cover skill and treatment, and were procured for her by her beloved husband, and God restored a measure of much of her bodily health. In December last, Lucy died in appearance, and on February 11, in the Sabbath morning silence, she heard her Captain's voice call her name upon the roll call it was. During the last weeks of suffering she retained her bright, sweet smile and received every helping hand and assistance with a pretty "thank you" tones that blessed the ear. She deserved the service. Her Sabbath was shown by her last words, "All's well!"

On Tuesday, March 1st, the grave was committed to the ground at Dumbrells, of Guelph, making Capt. Ursaki; and on Sunday evening a memorial service was held in the Chester Barracks, where twenty-three years her service had been spent.

BROTHER JEREMIAH SIMMONS OF PERTH.

Brother Simmons who had been a Soldier of the Corps since the American opened fire here a little over ten years ago, passed away yesterday, March 9th. "Simmons," as he was affectionately called by many of his comrades, was not able to attend many meetings during the past year owing to illness and infirmities. He was always glad to see visitors at his home. His countenance was always bright and cheerful, and he was never tired of telling what was new and interesting for him, and that he was in the prime of life. He was 70 years of age. The funeral was held on Saturday from the residence of his son (Continued on page 11)

# OUR INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER

London, March 4th, 1910.

The past week has brought an unusual number of interesting items abroad, revealing the glorious fact that the Salvation War is being carried on with vigour and success round the world.

The General, as usual, is in the heat of the fight. His Campaign in Germany has opened in an auspicious manner, and bids fair to eclipse all records. We are pleased to say that he continues to enjoy remarkable good health.

The Foreign Secretary was due to speak in the U. S. A. on March 3rd. It would appear he has had somewhat stormy passage.

## WORK AMONGST STUDENTS AND APPRENTICES IN JAPAN.

Brigadier Yamamoto recently addressed a large gathering of apprentices and other young men, numbering about 2,700, at Shizuoka, where he, mayor, aldermen, and other influential gentlemen were interested listeners.

At the salvation meeting at night, ten souls turned to God for mercy, including a drunkard. Next morning followed an address on "The General and The Salvation Army" to a promising students at the Government Middle School. A large earthenware and china factory at Nagoya, where a number of soldiers and converts are employed, stopped work an hour earlier than usual so that the brigadier was able to address 2,000 workpeople in the hall during hall.

## BUILDING AT SONG PAR IN KOREA.

The people at Song Par a village about twelve miles from Seoul, which recently came over to us, have erected a Hall to hold 200 people, and a dwelling house, at a total cost £35, all of which has been subscribed by themselves.

## COMMISSIONER AND MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER TOURING IN INDIA.

Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker have recently completed a very remarkable tour in South India. At one place the inhabitants, having decided to throw in their lot with The Salvation Army, because of the good results they had seen following the acceptance of Christianity in neighbouring villages, invited the Commissioner to conduct a special meeting for their conversion, at the close of which all the people knelt and sought salvation. Forming a procession, they marched to the beaten temple, where Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker delivered the first blows with clubs and pickaxes to the idols enclosed within, and very soon the building was demolished, amid great rejoicing.

stirring marches, with hundreds of soldiers in the ranks, varied col-

oured mottoes, banners, and flags waving, and a blending of the harmonies of fifes, drums, and tom-toms, with the shouts of rejoicing of vast crowds, were striking features of the campaign; while the cinematograph proved of the greatest utility in illustrating the lectures, both to Europeans and Indians.

The Commissioner was received by the Maharajah of Travancore, as also by the British Resident, the interviews being of the most cordial character, the Maharajah making particular enquiries about The General's health, expressing the hope that he had quite recovered from the effects of the accident to his eye.

## NATIVE MEETING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lieut-Colonel Smith, the Native Secretary for South Africa, sends the following vivid description of a meeting at Mount Frere:—

"The work here is conducted in

others, have extended a very warm and hearty welcome to the new leaders. It is gratifying to know that the character of the meetings has in no way hindered the work of saving souls, for at Dunedin, the Sunday's meetings closed with 42 seekers.

## REVIVAL CAMPAIGN IN COPENHAGEN.

A special week of revival meetings has been held at Copenhagen, one of the gayest cities in Northern Europe, sometimes spoken of as the Paris of the North. Socialistic teaching, with a strong infidel flavour, is also rampant, especially among the younger men. In view of these facts it is especially gratifying to learn that upon the first Sunday of the campaign the Temple was gorged at night, and thirty-one souls sought salvation. During the week the interest increased, an average of 800 to 900 persons being present at each gathering, and up to Friday night

lives have been in dire distress, are being helped in The Army Wood Yard, and thus tide over until better times.

Mrs. Howard has been gladdened by a very welcome legacy of 2,500 Finnish marks towards the Children's Work.

## THE FLOODS IN PARIS.

The after-effects of the flood, as had been predicted by an observant eye-witness, are proving to be, in certain ways, almost more distressing than when the waters were actually rushing down the magnificent boulevards. Families returning to their homes find their apartments soaked through with damp their bedding, mattresses, blankets, etc., hopelessly spoiled, if not swept away altogether, while their wardrobes are generally in a sorry plight. In going to the help of as many of these families as possible our French comrades are finding a congenial field of labour. So far as funds permit, they are assisting with clothes and bedding, as well as coal, to enable proper fires to be kept up, so that the rooms may be dried.

## DESPAIR AND SUICIDE.

Report on the Anti-Suicide Bureau.

Under the title, "Hope in the Regions of Despair," a modest pamphlet just published presents in a taking yet simple way the three years' report of the operations of the Anti-Suicide Bureau. An outline of the general procedure is given, together with a few selected cases, showing at once

the need and success of the work.

The interest of the pamphlet is, however, greatly added to by a "note" from Mr. Arnold White:—

"There is a vast subterranean lake of misery and despair among all classes (says Mr. White), which hitherto has been tapped only by the artesian well of The Salvation Army's noble work on behalf of those who think that ending life is to end sorrow.

"To give hope to the hopeless is a branch of the work of religion, pure and undefiled. Systematic organisation of hope-giving is worthy of the intellect of the Staff of the best Army in the world."

The report of the work which Mr. Arnold White thus commends "to all sorts and conditions of men," is preceded by the following emphatic Foreword" by The General:—

"The following pages," writes our Leader, "show how great is the need of the Anti-Suicide Bureau, and justify in every way the call I made three years ago that something should be done for a most unhappy and deeply-to-be-pitied class of unfortunate sufferers. The work has



Colonel and Mrs. Sowton, Brigadiers Yessu Das and Gnana Prakasam, With Officers and Cadets of the Telugu Province, and Boys' Band, Bapatla.

the kraals which surround the town. At one of these, my meeting was arranged and held in a hut lent us by a heathen man. The people pressed in until over ninety were present. Think of a round hut about fourteen feet in diameter, with no window or chimney, and just a small door which formed the only means of ventilation, with almost one hundred people packed into it!

"Most of them were heathens, and were freely smeared with fat and red clay. They were packed right up to my feet. The perspiration rolled off in beads as I went on with the meeting, but, praise God, we had spiritual as well as physical heat. The prayer meeting was a wonderful time, and unbroken souls came to the penitent form, which set the joy bells ringing in our hearts, as this was the first break at this place."

## WELCOME MEETINGS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Commissioner and Mrs. Higgs welcome meetings have been of a most enthusiastic character. Civic authorities, leading people, and huge processions of Salvationists and

no fewer than 86 souls had come forward in the week-night meetings.

## AMONG THE LAPPS.

Colonel and Mrs. Howard have paid their annual visit to the Far North. They travelled 237 miles in an open sleigh, in face of snow-storms and biting winds. At Kitulia, the most northern post touched, a large crowd of Lapps attended the meeting, and ten souls were converted. As an example of the isolation of many in this region, one dear woman, whose house was visited on the journey, had been unable to go to church for seven years, and had not heard the Gospel for three.

## THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN FINLAND.

The complete returns for the first month of the year are to hand, and show that 295 new Soldiers have been added to the Roll.

## GRANTS IN AID OF FINNISH WORK.

Great appreciation has been expressed at the way in which The Army is spending the sum of 5,000 marks given by the Helsinki town council. A considerable number of respectable men, whose fam-

been successful beyond the highest anticipations which I entertained when I inaugurated the effort, and it is no small additional satisfaction to me to know that similar methods to those we have employed in this country, and of which this pamphlet speaks, have been put into operation with like beneficial results by my Officers in many other lands."

It should be added that the greater part of the work of the Bureau can never put into any written or printed report — it is too personal and sacred to be made public.

## PROMOTED TO GLORY.

(Continued from page 12.)

C. N. Simmons. It was largely attended by Soldiers and friends. The services at the house and cemetery were conducted by Captain Richardson of Smith's Falls, who was formerly stationed at Perth.

At the memorial service on Sunday night, conducted by Captain Mercer and Captain Case, several of the comrades spoke of their deceased comrade's life and bright testimony, and the hope they had of one day meeting him in Heaven. Four souls met at the penitent form and round gordon.—Observer.



Sister Maggie Copland (standing), whose promotion to Glory from Huntsville, was announced in the War Cry of March 19th; and her mother.

## SISTER COLLINS, OF SHOAL BAY, NFLD.

The second death since the opening of this Corps five months ago has occurred, and Sister Collins, wife of Brother Ben Collins, has gone to the Gloryland. She was a faithful Soldier of Hare Bay Corps for a number of years. She was much loved in our neighbourhood, because of the godly life that she lived. Everybody who came in contact with her spoke of the blessing she had brought. Her last moments on earth were spent in singing and praising God. Her husband went for a doctor, but before he had time to get back again his wife had gone to Heaven. The funeral was largely attended by the comrades and friends of Shoal Bay, and also the Officers and Soldiers of Slave Bay. Our deceased Sister leaves three dear little children and a husband, who is a brother soldier. We are praying that God will bring him back to the fold, so that when the call comes for him, he will be ready to join his dear wife in the mansions above.—Lieut. E. Whitchorn.

## BROTHER BOOTH, OF HUNTSVILLE.

After a long illness, Brother Booth has at last gone to his eternal rest. For a number of years he was a Soldier of The Army, and when able to leave his bed, was ever ready and willing to do his best for God and soul. The Master called him to his reward on March 1st.

On March 3rd Captain Snelgrove conducted an Army funeral for our

late Brother. The Band assisted. An impressive memorial service was held in the Hall on the Sunday following the funeral.

## FATHER MERCER, OF SARNIA.

Father Mercer, of this Corps, for many years a faithful Soldier of Petrolia, has been called to exchange his earthly habitation for a palace in the Kingdom of our God. His death occurred at Sarnia on February 22nd. Although a sufferer for many years, his death came unexpectedly. His last testament to our League of Mercy sister was, "I am ready when the summons comes," and to another comrade, "I'm not so well to-day, but hope to be better when you come again. I'm all right in my soul."

The funeral service was conducted by Ensign Raven.—O. J. N.

## SISTER MRS. EDWARD WAY, OF TWEED.

Death has again visited our Corps and an old and faithful Soldier, Mrs. Edward Way, wife of our Chief of Police, has gone Home.

The late comrade was one of the oldest Soldiers, and one of the first Soldiers of Tweed Corps. She was sixty years of age, and always at her post. On Tuesday, February 14th she was at our Soldiers' Tea, and spoke very beautifully indeed. She said her trials of life would soon be over, and she would go to be with Jesus. She also mentioned her feelings in her prayer.

On Sunday, February 26th, at about 7 a. m., the call came, and she passed away.

The funeral service was conducted by Captain Armstrong and Lieutenant Wellard, assisted by Rev. Mr. Terrill. The late Mrs. Way's six sons acted as pall bearers.

On Sunday, February 27th, a memorial service was held in The Army Hall. The Sergeant-Major and Soldiers spoke of our departed comrade's splendid life.

Our hearts go out in sympathy for those who are left to mourn their loss.

## SISTER CLARK OF COTTLE'S COVE.

Death has lately visited Cottle's Cove, and taken from us Sister Mrs. Clark, beloved wife of Brother Peter Clark. She had reached the age of 58 years. For five years she suffered very much. On February 15th God called her to the Heavenly mansions. We buried our deceased comrade during the week, and on the following Sunday night held a memorial service. Many hearts were touched, and one dear sister came out and gave herself to God.—H. Mouland, Lieutenant.

## WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN.

(Continued from page 3.)

earnings. I found my old police-officer very pitiful about a number of the men he has to deal with. There are some cases of sheer, unadulterated villainy on the man's part, but more often it is weakness on both sides that leads to the fall. No attempt is made to make the man marry the girl; all who have seen much of such work know the misery which usually causes.

Here, again, experience has shown the best way. Establishments in which a number of babies in arms are kept rarely, if ever, do well. The children die in great numbers. The only way to bring up a baby properly is to provide a nurse-mother for it. Nurse-mothers have to be looked out among respectable workmen's wives in the country. An agreement must be made between the real mother and the foster-mother about the child's support. All through the mother is never allowed to forget it is her child, and that she is its responsible guardian. After that the child has to be trained for service, a place to be found for her, and she and her child have to be subsequently watched over.

You will see that the saving of a

woman is a long, troublesome, and expensive task. If it were not done for the love of God, I know not what other impulse would give the workers the necessary stimulus.

There are the working homes for training fallen women. Their confidence has to be won and their characters built up. They have to be made into good servants, and good places have to be found for them. When a woman first leaves the Home her mistress is told why she was there. If she leaves her place afterwards for another, the character from her last place is enough. There would be no justice in letting the story of one fail haunt the woman's life forever.

One point in these working homes is worth noting. When Mrs. Booth started them, the first idea was to have quiet houses in the back streets, in somewhat poor neighbourhoods. The idea has changed. Good, roomy houses, in good neighbourhoods, and with big gardens, are now taken. These women are to be raised from their old surroundings. The start must be made by placing them in bright houses. They are given plenty of sunshine, and their lives are made as cheerful as possible. The Army Officers know that unless they win the love of the women, their work will be a failure. So they set about conquering their hearts. "I love my women," one of the Officers told me. Naturally her women love

One very interesting Home, although of a different class, is the knitting establishment for naughty girls at Clinton. Here is a place for girls who cannot be controlled in their own family circles. Some of them are bought by their parents; some are from the police court. Some have been guilty of thefts. They are of all classes, the brilliant college student, daughter of a good class family, whose parents have thrown her off because of her thieving propensities; the child of poor streets; the daughter of the working-man. Once they fall under the influence of the Home, the change in their behaviour is amazing. They are not punished or threatened, for threats and punishment, even in the mild character of locking up in the bedroom, are not allowed in any of these Homes. But they are controlled, guided, influenced, and loved.

Then there is the woman-inebriate. She can be rescued, and there are homes to rescue her. There is the woman narcomaniac, much more difficult, but yet not hopeless. The work goes on in the all, not in a small, hopeless, isolated way, but dealing with thousands, and it is heartbreaking that these brave toilers should be burdened for a moment with financial anxiety.

## Band Chat.

This is how the Port Hope "Times" commences its report of the visit of the Staff Band to the town:

**Crack Musical Organisation Takes the Town by Storm—a Wonderful Band.**

The Territorial Staff Band of The Salvation Army came, saw, and conquered.

Much has been said and written of the excellence of this Band, and local music lovers were on edge to hear the renowned collection of Army Officers give one of their celebrated festivals. It is fitting to mildly say that the town was swept with the really wonderful work of the staff musicians.

Continuing, the paper says:

"It is not often that Port Hopers have the opportunity of hearing a really high class organisation such as this Staff Band, and few towns have the same musical ear as Port Hope. The result was that everyone was satisfied—the band for coming here, and the good people for having heard them."

The Band created a decided sensation and have the satisfaction of knowing that they are away the best band of their class ever heard in Port Hope."

Windham, Ont. Band is still going

ahead, under the leadership of master Bowman.

The latest band is doing well. We have new instruments—G trombone, which is the Deputy-Banjo, and a fife horn, which is "dandy."

A few changes have been made. The instrument case has taken up more room, and has been purchased, and is being played by drummers.

We could place in you anything in the band, especially a brick house, a solo cornet player and at once.

Our Songster Band is along in good form and ship of Bandsman Bill.

The Victoria Band recently received Captain Hayes, who has the following: Bandsman, Sergeant, Drummer, and Private Turpin.

On Thursday evening, 17th, a musical meeting was held at the Band Room, and the Band kindly presided, and was pleased with the music. A Band of the Army, The Band, several solo selections were played and the programme concluded twenty items. \$600 was raised for the Band fund. There is only about \$100 remaining, new instruments, and the band will be wiped out. A Band has just been started, and a number of comrades have joined it.

The Band is fitted for a tour at Nanaimo. This will be a time for many rates that men have taken a trip in touring corps. We hope to be the last—Band Oct.

On Tuesday, March 26th, the Temple Band had a solo concert. Captain Kendell presided. Dr. Adams and Mr. (Einson) Hanmer were present. The Bandroom's roof has given way. The kin's address was not known by the Bandmen.

During the Review the Review Band turned out every night and also marched with the band, and welcomed at their home, and special meetings, etc., by Secretary.

Bandsman Greenfield and South Shields, England, welcomed to the town and the band of the Band: the brothers of Paisley, to concert and the band and Bandsman Bill is the tone.

Bandsman Coxon has been bereaved of his son, and our Sister's promise will appear in our paper course.

Brockville has started a band, and is eager to occupy the position in the Band Chat. The news is around. The new membership of the band has been McDonald has been invited to return to his residence. The ready appeared. One or two help is needed. The new cornet players, the new workers, would be happy. Write to Bandsman S. G. Brockville, Ont.

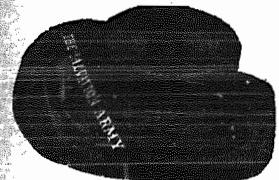
Peterborough, Ont. is pleased to welcome Miss Jones, who has been away some weeks, with a view of getting her attention to her family. There is a general fever. The Miss Jones' little daughter is in H. H. Jones' home.

Our comrades, and the warm word of love and the Bandmen will be in the hospital, and though it is a hard time, yet it is a good time to be overjoyed at having such a good instrument band for the band.

# Special Announcement

## NEW HATS AND CAPS

It will soon be time for you to get a new Hat or Cap. We have been thinking so for some time, and with this in view, have prepared ourselves accordingly.



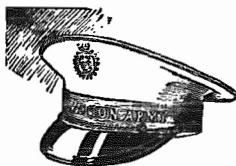
Ladies' Summer Hat.

Ladies' Summer Hats, Split Straw, trimmed dark blue silk, sizes 4, 5 and 6.....\$1 75

Ladies' Summer Hats, Chip Straw,

trimmed dark blue, roll of silk under  
brim, sizes 4, 5 and 6.....\$2 75

Ladies' Summer Hats, Canton Straw,  
trimmed dark blue, roll of silk under  
brim, sizes 4, 5 and 6.....\$4 00



Men's Summer Cap.



Bandsman's Cap.

Privates' Regulation Cap, red silk band and crest .....	\$2 00
Bandsmen's Regulation Cap, red silk band and crest .....	\$2 25
P. O.'s. Regulation Cap, red silk band and crest .....	\$2 25

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Dark Navy Blue Lustre, 46 in. wide, per yd.....	\$1 00	Samples on Application.	

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James Cantle, M.A., M.B.....35c.

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Large print.....30c. and 50c.

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**Musical Salvationist**, Vol. XXIII.....\$1 00  
**Soldiers' Guides**.....35c., 50c. and 75c.  
**Guernseys**, B.O.S., with crest, 34 to 40.....\$2 50

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